Environmental Department

ARTICLE INFORMATION SHEET

1. **Article name**: Koru XR7M

2. **Article type**: harddot extended red sensitive matt films for Helium-neon recorders

3. **Composition**:

   Black-and-white photographic film consists of a polyethylene terephthalate base (>80 weight percent), coated with one or more photographic emulsion layers that are mainly composed of gelatin (1-10 weight percent) and small amounts of light sensitive silver halide crystals (1-10 weight percent). In order to provide the desired physical and sensitometric properties, relatively small amounts of other components, such as e.g. dyes, matting particles, fillers, wetting agents, etc. can be added. On processing a negative working black-and-white photographic film, the silver halide is converted into metallic silver in the exposed areas of the film, whereas in the non-exposed areas, the silver halide is removed from the film in the fixing bath. With direct positive black-and-white film, the situation is just the opposite.

4. **Health and Safety**

   4.1. General: photographic film will not cause any special health or safety hazard, when it is used as intended.

   4.2. Health aspects: with respect to the health and safety aspects related to products used for the photochemical processing of film, we refer to the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) of said products.

   4.3. Fire hazard and extinguishing media:

   - The film base is made of polyethylene terephthalate and meets the "Safety Film" specifications as described in ISO 18906-2000. Safety photographic film passes the ignition time test when the ignition time is ≥ 10 min.. It passes the burning time test when the burning time is > 45 sec. for a film thickness ≥ 0.08 mm or when the burning time is > 30 sec. for a film thickness < 0.08 mm. The nature of the combustion products is dependent on the physical characteristics of the burning process and on the degree of combustion, whereby different gases can be generated, such as e.g. water vapour, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and small concentrations of organic and inorganic degradation products.

   - Combustion of non-developed film can lead to the formation of hazardous gases (e.g. halogen compounds) ; the nature and the amount of such gases are depending on the particular conditions of the combustion process.

   - Developed film does not contain any silverhalide compounds anymore. Upon burning, it will mainly set free the same kind of gases as the film base.

   Fire extinguishing media: water spray, carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder or foam.

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5. **Waste disposal**

The regulations about waste disposal may differ from one country to another. Please consult the local regulations on the subject matter.
In most countries photographic film is considered as industrial waste and consequently it is not allowed to dispose of it as household waste.
We recommend to have waste photographic film hauled away by a licensed company for recovering the silver.
When the photographic film waste is disposed of through incineration, we refer to par. 4.3 relating to the composition of the fumes.

6. **Transport and labelling regulations**

Photographic film is an article. It is not subject to the regulations on labelling, health, safety and environment that apply to chemical substances and preparations. The product is not hazardous according to transport regulations. Transboundary transport of silver-containing waste is subject to legislation based on the Basel Treaty and OECD Rules.

7. **Storage**

For specific information on optimal storage conditions of this film, we refer to the general instructions for use of this article.

8. **Other information**

None

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